FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX
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Vol. XIX, No. 993 Nov. 5-11, 1959

Week in Headlines

International

Summit conference apparently delayed by scheduled de Gaulle-Khrushchev meeting.

UN investigators reported doubt of Red aggression in Laos.

Noel-Baker won Nobel Prize.

United States

Supreme Court upheld steel strike injunction; strike suspended.

Administration announced basis of 1960 farm proposals.

Furor over announcement of contaminated cranberries.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

De Gaulle Delays Summit. An East-West summit meeting was considered to have been delayed until April or May 1960 following the disclosure of French Pres. de Gaulle Nov. 10 that Soviet Premier Khrushchev would arrive in Paris Mar. 15 for a pre-summit visit to France.

De Gaulle, at his 2d presidential news conference, welcomed plans for a Western summit meeting in December but made clear that "it would be desirable for us to meet again" (presumably after Khrushchev's French visit) before the East-West talks.

Acknowledging that "some signs of an easing of the [East-West] situation are visible on the part of the Soviet world," de Gaulle laid down these 3 conditions for summit talks:

- The "improvement in international relations must continue during the coming months, so that heads of state may be able to talk in an atmosphere of relaxation & not of crisis."
- The "Western heads of state . . . should have reached understanding beforehand on the questions to be dealt with and the common position they will take up on each item."
- There must be "personal contact between . . . Khrushchev & myself . . . & our Govt." to enable "Russia & France . . . to exchange [views] on the world problems which beset both countries."

De Gaulle noted that in addition to public affirmations of the USSR's will for peace, there was evidence that "in certain difficult cases—such as the Middle East, India, Laos, Africa & Central America—Moscow is now abstaining from adding fuel to the fire" and was changing its position in the UN and on the Berlin question. He expressed "no doubt" that the change in Soviet policies was due to these "assumptions":

- "Russia, having acquired colossal power and knowing that the West is in possession of the equivalent, recognizes that a conflict . . . can end only in general annihilation, and that, if war is ruled out, there is no alternative but to make peace."
- "The Communist regime applied to Russia for the past 42 years, whose whole ideology is in opposition to the free world, is losing some of its sting under the influence of the deep-rooted striving of the people toward . . . a better life & freedom."
- "This same regime," which rules East Europe "by force," "now recognizes that while it may reign over Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Yugoslavia, Prussia & Saxony [East Germany], it has not won them over and . . . [if] those countries could express themselves freely, they would reject the regime by an enormous majority."
- "Russia, in spite of having aided communism to take root in China, recognizes that nothing can change the fact that she is . . . a white nation of Europe which has conquered part of Asia and is . . . face to face with the yellow masses of China, numberless & impoverished, indestructible & ambitious, building . . . a power which cannot be measured & casting her eyes . . . on the open spaces over which she must one day spread."
- "Perhaps the most important thing of all [is] that a decisive part in the beginning of a new orientation will be played by the personality of the present head of Soviet Russia, discerning, as he does, that at the supreme level of responsibility, service to man, to his conditions & his peace is the supreme realism . . . [&] policy."

(French Foreign Min. Couve de Murville told the Anglo-American Press Assn. of Paris Nov. 6 that France opposed a summit conference limited to the Berlin question because the recent East-West Geneva foreign ministers' conference had not produced plausible Soviet terms for settling the problem.)

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Noel-Baker Wins Nobel Prize

Philip John Noel-Baker, 70, British Quaker & Laborite MP, was chosen as winner of the 1959 Nobel Peace Prize Nov. 5 for his work "to further brotherhood among the peoples, to abolish or cut down standing armies & to create or further the work of peace congresses."* The selection—bringing a prize of $42,650—was made in Oslo by a 5-man committee of the Norwegian Parliament. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 362A1]

★ ★ ★

Gronchi to Visit USSR. The Italian cabinet approved Nov. 7 the acceptance of an invitation from Khrushchev for Italian Pres. Giovanni Gronchi to visit the USSR in Jan. 1960. The N.Y. Times reported from Rome Nov. 9 that the Gronchi trip was approved only after Roman Catholic opponents of the plan had been assured that a return visit to Italy would be made by Soviet Pres. Voroshilov, not Khrushchev. Italy reportedly informed the USSR that it did not want the task of returning Gronchi's Soviet visit to be assumed by Khrushchev.

'Ike' to Expand Trip. The White House announced Nov. 11 that Pres. Eisenhower would add visits with Tunisian Pres. Bourguiba & Spanish Generalissimo Franco to his December trip to 9 European, Middle Eastern & Asian countries. The President planned to meet with Bourguiba aboard the U.S. cruiser Des Moines off Tunis Dec. 17 and with Franco in Madrid Dec. 21. An invitation to visit Spain had been contained in a letter from Franco given the President by Spanish Foreign Min. Fernando Maria Castiella in London Aug. 24. [See pp. 349B1, 286E3]

NATO Summit Talks Pressed. State Secy. Herter told Washington newsmen Nov. 9 that the U.S. had agreed to closer cooperation with other NATO nations on formulating Western policy on negotiations with the USSR. Herter confirmed that coordinated planning of Western policies would be carried out in meetings of the NATO Council of Ministers held before & after the Western summit conference scheduled for Paris Dec. 19. The matter of NATO policy planning had been raised by Canadian External Affairs Secy. Howard C. Green in talks with Herter Nov. 8-9 on U.S.-Canadian defense policies.

NATO Secy. Gen. Paul-Henri Spaak met with British Prime Min. Macmillan & Foreign Secy. Selwyn Lloyd in London Nov. 5 to press for recognition of smaller NATO powers' policy views by the Western Big 4. Spaak was said to have urged direct communication between the Big 4 leaders & NATO during the Western summit meeting in Paris. He reportedly warned that the smaller NATO powers would find it difficult to justify their assigned arms burdens unless granted

* Noel-Baker, ex-Minister of State in the Foreign Office & former Air Minister and Fuel & Power Minister, lost his seat Nov. 5 in Labor's "shadow cabinet," which formulated opposition strategy. He was defeated in party elections in which feminist Dr. Edith Summerskill also lost her seat. New members elected the same day included foreign affairs expert Denis Healy, defense expert George Brown, industrial expert Frederick Lee & health authority Frederick Willey. [See p. 329G3]

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

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an increased role in formulating Western policy toward the USSR.

France to Limit NATO Role. French intentions to withdraw from NATO's integrated military forces and to reconstitute national command of France's armed forces were made clear by Pres. de Gaulle Nov. 3.

De Gaulle, addressing the French Staff College, declared that "if your country is forced to make war, it must be its war. It must defend itself by itself & in its fashion." De Gaulle warned that "the conception of defense in which France will no longer be itself is clearly unthinkable. The system of integration which prevailed during a certain epoch has had its day." He conceded however, that faced with modern strategic needs, "we can envisage association for defense . . . with each one playing his own role."

French plans to acquire nuclear warheads and missiles were defended by de Gaulle despite current international efforts to limit such weapons. He warned that "when one can destroy France from any part of the world, we must also be able to attack any point in the world." "Today this striking force is the atomic arm. The atomic arm must belong to us whether we build it or buy it."

ASIA

UN Doubts Laos Aggression. The UN Security Council Subcom. on Laos reported Nov. 6 that it had found no clear evidence of intervention in the Laotian rebellion by North Viet Namese military forces.

The report, issued at UN Hq. by the 4-member subcommittee, asserted that "information submitted . . . did not clearly establish whether there were crossings of the frontier by regular forces of the DRVN [North Viet Nam]." It said testimony presented by 40 witnesses had indicated the Laotian rebels had received North Viet Namese support in the form of "equipment, arms, ammunition,* supplies & the help of political cadres." But it asserted that the rebellion, although centrally coordinated, was local and of "guerrilla character."

The subcommittee reported that rebel guerrilla formations apparently were centered in areas of Laos controlled by the pro-Communist Pathet Lao movement and appeared to be under Pathet Lao command. Pathet Lao forces were said to have been reinforced by Thais, Meos, Khas & other Laos border minorities.

The U.S.' UN delegation said Nov. 6 that the subcommittee's visit to Laos had had "a tranquilizing effect on the dangerous situation" by forcing rebels to cease attacks. U.S. State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White said the same day that Laos' terrain & the nature of guerrilla warfare had prevented positive identification of North Viet Namese troops.

The Soviet UN delegation said Nov. 6 that the subcommittee report had made the Laotian charges of aggression "collapse like a card castle."

Laos' UN delegates refused comment on the report but asserted that their charges of North Viet Namese aggression had been "amply & several times demonstrated." [See pp. 334B2, 320E1]

Reds Vs. Hammarskjöld Visit. UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld accepted an invitation to visit Laos Nov. 8 and left New York for Vientiane Nov. 10 despite a strong Soviet protest against the trip.

The Soviet protest, delivered Nov. 9 by Rep.-to-UN Arkady A. Sobolev, warned that Hammarskjöld's visit or "any other [UN] action" would "further complicate" the Laos situation. It stressed Soviet support for implementing the 1954 Geneva armistice agreements in Laos and warned that Hammarskjöld's visit or the proposed basing of a UN representative in Laos were attempts "to use the United Nations for covering the actions of certain powers, aimed at . . . liquidation of the Geneva agreements." These actions, it warned, "entail dangerous consequences for peace."

The Soviet Union had warned Oct. 30 that it would oppose any attempt to create a UN "presence" in Laos. A statement issued at UN Hq. in New York denied reports that the USSR would accept dispatch of a permament UN mission to Laos and said that it would not "even tacitly" agree to "using the name of the United Nations to cover up such unlawful actions." [See pp. 334B2, 312F2, 295C1, 285B1]

(Saigon dispatches reported Oct. 30 that South Viet Namese marines had killed 300 Communist guerrillas, captured 400 more and accepted the surrender of 700 others in a 2-week anti-terrorist drive in the Camau Peninsula of South Viet Nam.)

Chou Asks India Buffer Zone. Premier Chou En-lai proposed Nov. 7 that Red China & India pull back their border forces to create a 25-mile buffer zone between the 2 countries.

In a letter to Prime Min. Nehru, made public via Peiping Radio Nov. 9, Chou suggested that "the armed forces of China & India each withdraw 20 km. [12.4 miles] . . . from the so-called Macmahon Line in the east [the Tibet-India border], and from the line up to which each side exercises actual control in the west [the Ladakh area adjacent to Indian Kashmir]." India & China would "refrain from again sending their armed personnel to . . . the zones from which they have [been] evacuated" but would "maintain "civil administration . . . & unarmed police" there.

Chou, who proposed meeting with Nehru to discuss Chinese-Indian problems, said the buffer zone originally had been suggested in a Sept. 10 Indian note to China. He said the proposal would permit peaceful delineation of the Chinese (Tibetan)-Indian border and would prevent further clashes in Ladakh & other frontier areas. He rejected a Nov. 4 note in which India refused extensive Chinese claims in Ladakh & India's North East Frontier Agency and demanded withdrawal of Chinese troops from Indian territory.

(The Indian note, made public in New Delhi Nov. 8, stressed India's hopes for peaceful settlement of the border dispute but warned that Indians would resist further Chinese aggression "by all means available."

Nehru for 'Action,' Vs. War. Nehru denied Nov. 5 that India risked a "real war" with Red China over Chinese border claims. But he warned that he was prepared for "strong action" if it became necessary to repel Chinese aggression. Nehru told a New Delhi press conference that he could not "conceive of any power on earth that" would "make me surrender." He expressed doubt that India's entire 2,500-mile northern frontier could be defended, but he asserted that the Indian Army could hold the Ladakh area "adequately & efficiently." He insisted, however, that there was "a difference between frontier trouble, however difficult, . . . and war."

Addressing an agricultural meeting near Agra, south of New Delhi, Nehru declared Nov. 10 that India "cannot allow China to keep a foot on our chest." He asserted that the Himalayan frontier was the "crown of India" and that no one would be permitted to remove it. He repeated that "China is a great country" but that Indians would "defend ourselves with full strength." [See pp. 350F3, 342D2]

(AP dispatches from Srinagar, Kashmir reported Nov. 7 that Red Chinese troops were entrenching themselves for the winter in the Ladakh area. Chinese forces were reported to be building bunkers 50 miles north of Chusul, an Indian base.)

Khrushchev on Dispute. The disputed Indian-Chinese border region was described by Soviet Premier Khrushchev Nov. 7 as an area of little national importance & of no strategic significance. Meeting newsmen at a Kremlin reception honoring the 42d anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, Khrushchev said the Indian-Chinese rift was incomprehensible "since there are no people living in that area." Referring to the possible military importance of the area, Khrushchev said he did not "trust the appraisal of the generals on questions of strategic importance" and that "modern weapons" had eliminated the question for this area. [See p. 358B2]

Colombo Plan Meeting. The 11th annual Colombo Plan Conference met Oct. 26-Nov. 6 in Jakarta, Indonesia and indorsed plans for increased economic aid to the plan's 15 non-Communist recipient countries of South East Asia.† A draft annual report approved Nov. 6 noted that more than $6 billion in economic & technical aid had been made available to recipient na-

* Including some grenades apparently of Chinese manufacture.

† Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaya, Nepal, North Borneo, Pakistan, Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, South Viet Nam, Thailand.

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tions by the plan's 6 donor countries —the U.S., Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand & Japan. More than $1 billion of the total, $900 million of it from the U.S., was extended in the 12 months ended in June 1959. U.S. aid to Colombo Plan nations was listed as $5.66 billion (with $1.265 billion of the total actually committed).

The 9th annual report on Colombo Plan technical assistance, issued in London Oct. 15, listed a total of $39,400,000 in technical aid supplied since the start of the plan. $8,932,000 of the amount was made available in fiscal 1959. [See p. 266D1; Vol. XVIII, 362A2]

MIDDLE EAST

Israeli Elections. The dominant Mapai (Labor) Party of Prime Min. Ben-Gurion was given an increased plurality but failed to win a majority of Knesset (Parlt.) seats in Israeli general elections held Nov. 3.

Results made public Nov. 4 for 97% of the 947,213 ballots cast gave Mapai candidates 337,524 votes and 47 of the Knesset's 120 seats. Mapai-affiliated Arabs won 3 seats. The Mapai gains were made largely at the expense of the General Zionist (free enterprise) & Ahdut Avodah (left Socialist) parties. Communists lost 3 of their 6 Knesset seats.

Party standings in the new Knesset (past standing in parentheses, percentage of popular vote in brackets): Mapai—47 seats (40) [38.5%]; Mapai Arab affiliates—3 seats (5); Herut (rightist)—17 seats (15) [13.37%]; National Religious Front (Mizrachi)—12 seats (11) [9.97%]; General Zionists—8 seats (13) [6.1%]; Mapam (left Socialists)—10 seats (9) [7.21%]; Ahdut Avodah—8 seats (10); Agudat Israel & Poalei Agudat Israel (orthodox religious)—6 seats (6); Progressives—6 seats (5); Communists—3 seats (6).

Under the Israeli electoral system, ballots were cast for party lists rather than individual candidates. Party standings in the Knesset depended on each list's share of the national vote; each candidate's election depended on the position assigned him on a party list. The system assured the election of Prime Min. Ben-Gurion & these prominent Mapai candidates: Foreign Min. Golda Meir, Finance Min. Levi Eshkol, ex-Prime Min. Moshe Sharett, Maj. Gen. Moshe Dayan, ex-Amb.-to-U.S. Abba Eban & ex-Defense Ministry Dir.-Gen. Shimon Peress. Herut party chief Menahem Beigin & other opposition leaders also were reelected to the Knesset.

Regional Disarmament Urged. UN study of regional disarmament programs, particularly in "the troubled area of the Middle East," was urged Oct. 29 by Israeli Rep.-to-UN Arthur Lourie.

Addressing the General Assembly Political Com., Lourie asked the UN to consider such programs while the world's major military powers continued their negotiations on complete disarmament. He said: Area arms limitation plans "should reaffirm a renunciation of war & a renewed pledge to abstain from active hostility in any form, whether on land, on sea or in the air"; they should seek "a solution for reducing & . . . eliminating the crushing burden of armaments which continues to bear so hard on our entire region."

(Ben-Gurion, interviewed Oct. 30 on the 3d anniversary of Israel's Sinai campaign against Egypt, declared that Israel was "ready at any time for mutual inspection" as part of a Middle East disarmament program. He said Israel would "ask for disarmament in any forum available to us, and we will make clear to the Egyptians that they can come & see that we have done it." Ben-Gurion asserted that the Sinai attack had improved Israel's security and had "weakened the dictatorial sway of Nasser over the other Arab states.")

The Israeli disarmament proposal was rejected Oct. 30 by Saudi Arabian Rep.-to-UN Ahmed Shukairy, who warned that "Israel & disarmament in the Middle East are incompatible, and there is no room for both." Shukairy told the Assembly Political Com. that the Middle East would disarm "only when the reasons for the trouble are removed" and "the Israeli invasion is driven out of the area." He asserted that for the Arab nations to disarm while "military aggression [Israel] is rooted in the area" would be "national suicide." [See p. 327A2]

(Israel reported Nov. 4 that 4 UAR MiG jets had been driven from Israeli airspace over the Negev; the UAR said the incident had occurred over the UAR and that one Israeli jet had been downed. UN Truce Supervision Org. officers intervened twice Oct. 22 to halt firing between Israeli & UAR patrols in the Huleh Valley region of the Israeli-Syrian border. An Israeli-Jordanian agreement signed Nov. 2 in Jerusalem provided for the return to Israel of 200 Bedouins of the Saharin tribe, expelled from the Negev Desert for anti-Israeli acts. Israel refused to readmit a number of Bedouins expelled to the UAR.) [See pp. 327D2, 304B1]

Sudan-UAR Nile Accord. An agreement on division of Nile Valley waters was signed in Cairo Nov. 8 by UAR Interior Min. Zakaria Mohieddin & Lt. Gen. Mohammed Talaat Farid, Sudanese information minister.

The agreement would permit the UAR to proceed with plans for construction of the Aswan High Dam and would remove obstacles to construction of a dam at Rosieres, in the central Sudan. It replaced a 1929 accord on Nile Valley waters, signed by Britain & Egypt.*

Terms of the new agreement: (1) of the 84 billion cubic meters of Nile water that flowed through the 2 countries annually, Egypt would have rights to 55 billion cubic meters, the Sudan to 18½ billion cubic meters; (2) Egypt was given rights to borrow an additional 1½ billion cubic meters annually until 1977 and would return it from its share whenever it was needed by Sudanese projects; (3) the UAR would pay the Sudan £15 million (Egyptian) ($43,200,000) compensation for land & property flooded by the Aswan High Dam reservoir and would relocate 50,000 Sudanese living in the area to be flooded; (4) a joint UAR-Sudanese technical body would supervise the accord & cooperate in Nile Valley water projects.

An accompanying commercial agreement signed in Cairo Nov. 8 provided for expansion of UAR-Sudanese trade to £11 million ($31,700,000) annually.

(Omdurman radio reported Nov. 10 that Sudanese troops had put down an attempted mutiny at the Sudan Army Infantry School in Omdurman. The abortive revolt reportedly was led by Lt. Cols. Ali Hamid & Abd Al-Majid, dismissed for joining an attempted uprising in May.) [See p. 178G2]

Red Aid Seen in 2d Aswan Phase. Extension of Soviet financial & technical aid from the first phase of the Aswan High Dam to construction of the entire Aswan project was predicted Oct. 31 by Ahmed Said, Egyptian chief engineer for the dam. Interviewed on his return from Moscow with final plans for the project, Said asserted that (1) £20 million (Egyptian) of the £32 million pledged in Soviet aid for the project would be left unspent after completion of the first phase and would have to be spent in the USSR & Soviet bloc; (2) Soviet engineering plans already completed included work on 2d-phase portions of the project. [See p. 190D3]

(The UAR Public Works Ministry denied Nov. 7 that the USSR had offered or had been asked to participate in any but the first stage of the 3-part Aswan project.)

Nasser Vs. Iraq Reds. UAR Pres. Nasser held the U.S. partly to blame Nov. 4 for the growth of communism in Iraq. He asserted that if Premier Kassem "would just give a sign, the people would follow him" against the Iraqi Communists.

Interviewed in his Cairo home by the N.Y. Times, Nasser said the majority of Iraqis would support a movement to free Iraq from communism. He described them as Arab & Iraqi nationalists and denied that the UAR had opposed them as enemies of the broader Arab nationalist movement led by the UAR. "The question," he said, "is not one of Arab unity or union with us" but of "the independence of the Iraqi people."

Nasser blamed Communist penetration of Iraq on policies formulated by ex-British Prime Min. Anthony Eden, the late U.S. State Secy. Dulles & the late Iraqi Premier Nuri as-Said. He said Iraq's resistance to communism had been weakened by its membership in the former Baghdad (METO) Pact. He said he had "told Mr. Dulles in 1953 that when you pressure governments to follow you, they will be called your agents."

Nasser denied that the UAR sought to monopolize leadership of Arab nationalism. He said: "Unity does not mean that you have to have one single Arab country. There will be united countries like Egypt & Syria. Some others will be federated. Others will

* The 1929 accord gave Egypt rights to 48 billion cubic meters of Nile water annually, the Sudan rights to 4 billion cubic meters.

be independent but in agreement, acting in a spirit of solidarity."

Outlining the UAR's financial needs, Nasser appealed for £1 billion ($2.85 billion) in foreign aid within the next 5 years, with "another £300 million" ($855 million) for Syrian development. He said: The USSR had supplied the UAR with £60 million in credit to buy factories; but it "does not give us all we need," and the UAR was eager for trade & aid from the U.S. [See p. 231B2]

(A Presidential decree issued by Nasser Oct. 21 gave Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer, UAR vice president, full powers over the Syrian Region of the UAR. Amer was given authority over the Syrian Region cabinet to carry out Nasser's reportedly lagging program of political, industrial & land reforms in Syria. Syrian Interior Min. Abdul Hamid Serraj was given control of Syrian news & propaganda.) [See pp. 214F1, 2F-G2]

Kassem Warns Vs. Attack. Kassem, recovering from wounds suffered in an Oct. 7 assassination attempt, said Nov. 1 that "Iraq has nothing against the United Arab Republic, but if they have anything against us we . . . know how to deal effectively with them." Interviewed in a Baghdad hospital, Kassem warned that if "any other Arab country" attempted to "send an aggressive army against us," it would be defeated. Kassem asserted that the question of his eventual successor had been "worked . . . out" so that it did "not matter whether I live 2 days or 2 . . . years." [See p. 327G2]

(Israeli Premier Ben-Gurion warned in an interview Nov. 3 that Israel would "reserve freedom of action" in event of a UAR or Communist attempt to overthrow the Iraqi Govt. Ben-Gurion said he regarded Kassem as a nationalist eager to maintain Iraqi freedom.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 276C1]

U.S. Aids Jordan. Amman officials announced Nov. 7 that the U.S. would make 4 monthly grants of $4,100,000 each to the Jordanian Treasury, beginning in December, to aid budgetary expenses. [See p. 99B3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Farm Program Planned. Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson conferred with Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 10 and then announced at the White House that the Administration planned to submit to Congress a "sound" farm program with these essentials:

"(1) An expanded program for the voluntary retirement of land from crop production for the next 5 to 10 years under the Conservation Reserve, with particular reference to areas of notable surplus [including wheat farms of 15 or fewer acres, which currently were under no control]." The Administration intended to request an increase of appropriations for this program from the current $450 million annually to $600 million but did not expect an over-all increase in farm program expenditures because this operation would reduce the volume of crops eligible for the costly price-support program.

"(2) An aggressive program of research aimed at developing new markets & new uses for farm products."

(3) A "vigorous" food-for-peace program that utilized "more of our surpluses to supplement the food supplies available to our friends abroad."

"(4) An expanded rural development program to assist farmers in the low-income areas (more than half of our total farmers) attain a higher standard of living." This program also would aid some urban areas.

"(5) Realistic price support programs on storable commodities related to market prices in recent years, not to an obsolete parity formula based on conditions a half century ago." Under this program, support prices of wheat probably would be set at 75% of the average market price of the preceding 3 years. [See pp. 340D3, 271F3, 243E2, 207B-G1]

Action Vs. Inflation. Pres. Eisenhower suggested at a breakfast meeting in Washington Nov. 2 that Americans deluge Congressmen & himself with "telegrams, letters, telephone calls . . . by the millions" to insist on sound policies to fight inflation. Speaking to leaders of 48 business & industrial organizations, Mr. Eisenhower stressed the power of "public opinion" in such a project. The Nov. 2 meeting had been organized by H. Bruce Palmer, of Newark, N.J., president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., to start educating the public about the danger of inflation.

Vice Pres. Nixon, addressing the group's luncheon session, warned against stressing only the "negative" —that inflation must be stopped. "It should [be] emphasize[d]," he said, "that control of inflation is a means toward achieving sound dynamic economic growth" shared by all.

The Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth, headed by Nixon, said in its 3d public report Oct. 24 that the government's ability to attack inflation and spur economic growth had been "seriously compromised" by (a) a lack of substantial budgetary surpluses during prosperous times and (b) the restrictions that interest-rate ceilings imposed on management of the public debt. The report (entitled "Managing Our Money, Our Budget & Our Debt") said the result was that the "entire burden" had been placed on the Federal Reserve System & on monetary policy, which "cannot alone assure stable economic growth."

The Cabinet committee's 2d report, issued Sept. 6 & entitled "The Record on Prices," pointed out that in the past 20-25 years there had been no periods of major price declines to offset periods of rising prices. The elimination of deflationary periods was "an important step toward reasonable price stability," the report said, but this development meant that "rises in the price level are now permanent & cumulative." It held that policies for price stability must seek the "nipping in the bud [of] any incipent rises in the level of prices which, were they to occur, would in all probability prove permanent." [See p. 273A3]

Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, had said at the American Bar Association convention in Miami Beach Aug. 25 that general price stability could be achieved only if, in industries "where productivity gains are especially rapid," (a) labor accepted raises of less than the full productivity gain, and (b) management cut prices instead of taking the full productivity gain as profit. He indicated that price rises should be expected in industries (e.g., services such as barbering) where productivity advances were low. [See p. 161D3]

Wartime Role Criticized. New controversy over Pres. Eisenhower's military leadership in World War II was stirred up by the publication in London Nov. 2 of "Triumph in the West," Sir Arthur Bryant's 2d volume based on the wartime papers & reminiscences of Viscount Alanbrooke (formerly Sir Alan Brooke), wartime chief of Britain's Imperial General Staff.

Excerpts made public Oct. 30 showed that Alanbrooke had written in his wartime papers: "No one [was] running the land battle" in France in Nov. 1944, just before the Battle of the Bulge; "Eisenhower, though supposed to be doing so, was on the golf links at Rheims—entirely detached & taking practically no part in the running of the war"; "Eisenhower has got absolutely no strategical outlook" but "makes up" for this "by the way he works for good co-operation between allies"; he was "a past master in the handling of allies, entirely impartial & consequently trusted by all"; he was "a charming personality & good coordinator, but no real commander"; he "was incapable of making a plan or of running operations when started." Alanbrooke criticized Gen. George C. Marshall and called Sir Winston Churchill a meddling amateur in military matters. He lauded Gen. Douglas MacArthur, however, as "the greatest general & the best strategist" of the war.

White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty told reporters Nov. 5 that "from the time the Allies landed in Europe until the victory was won, the President didn't have a golf club in his hands, much less play at a golf course." During the time Alanbrooke referred to, however, Gen. Eisenhower's hq. had been in a clubhouse on an unplayable Rheims golf course. Alanbrooke said in Hartely Wintney, Hampshire Nov. 6 that he "had no intention of suggesting that the President actually played golf at that time" and had only meant that Mr. Eisenhower was at his hq. at the unused golf course.

Field Marshall Viscount Montgomery, whose criticisms of Mr. Eisenhower in his own memoirs had caused a similar controversy, lauded Alanbrooke's book at a London luncheon Nov. 3 and said Pres. Eisenhower had started the dispute himself. Mr. Eisen-

hower was "the first general to write his story of Hitler's war," Montgomery said, and, in "Crusade in Europe" (published in 1948), "made some very ungenerous remarks about Alanbrooke and described some of my suggestions for bringing the German war to a quick end as fantastic." (Mr. Eisenhower had said of Alanbrooke in his book: "Impulsive by nature . . . highly intelligent . . . a brilliant soldier" but lacking in the "ability . . . to weigh calmly conflicting factors in a problem & so reach a rocklike decision.") [See p. 141D3; Vol. XIII, 336E2; XVII, 168G3]

(Gen. Charles de Gaulle's final volume of wartime memoirs was published in Paris Oct. 27. In it, he praised Franklin D. Roosevelt & Churchill as leaders but criticized them for concessions to Stalin at Yalta. De Gaulle said FDR's mistaken belief that the U.S. & USSR could cooperate after World War II had caused the loss of a large piece of Europe to the Soviet bloc.)

CIA Building Dedicated. Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 3 lauded the courage, "dedication, ability, trustworthiness & selflessness" of the intelligence service's "undecorated & unsung" heroes as he laid the cornerstone of the new $46 million Central Intelligence Agency Building in Langley, Va., 10 miles south of Washington. He then cut a ribbon opening a new $9,400,000 road link to the George Washington Memorial Parkway that had been built to facilitate quick transit between the new building & Washington. [See pp. 36A2, 134A3]

N.Y. Fair Approved. Pres. Eisenhower Oct. 29 approved a recommendation of a 3-man Presidential commission that New York City be chosen as the site for a 1964 world's fair. The commission had decided after hearing the competing claims of Los Angeles & Washington and taking into account Seattle's plan for a "Century 21" exposition in 1962. Proposals for a Paris world's fair at about that time had been rejected by the French Cabinet Oct. 28. [See p. 328F2]

N.Y. Central Case Dismissed. U.S. District Judge Burnita S. Matthews in Washington Nov. 3 dismissed a stockholders' suit charging that White House influence had caused the ICC to refuse to investigate the Alleghany Corp.'s acquisition of the N.Y. Central R.R. The judge agreed with ICC & Justice Department arguments that the suit was faulty because it did not name the government as a defendant. [See p. 248C2-B3]

LABOR

Steel Strike

High Court Backs Injunction. A Taft-Hartley injunction interrupting the U.S.' longest nationwide steel strike on its 116th day was upheld by an 8-1 Supreme Court ruling Nov. 7. Justice William O. Douglas was the dissenter.

Arguments on a United Steelworkers appeal against the injunction had been heard by the court Nov. 3. Arthur J. Goldberg, union counsel, stressed these points in his 2-hour 20-minute presentation. He held that:

(1) The government, in seeking an injunction on the Taft-Hartley ground that the strike "imperil[ed] the national health & safety," had misinterpreted "health" to mean the nation's economic well-being whereas the law intended the word to apply only to "biological health," which might be threatened by strikes affecting food supply, medicine or home heating fuel. Even should the government interpretation be accepted, an injunction was unjustified because the government had not proved that the strike endangered the national economic health.

(2) The government had not proved that an injunction was justified under the further Taft-Hartley ground that "national security" was threatened. 64 un-struck companies with an annual capacity of 25 million tons still produced steel and could supply all defense needs.

(3) The law's injunction sections (Sections 208 & 210) unconstitutionally imposed on courts non-judicial "duties that belong to the Legislature or the Executive."

(4) The law gave the courts "jurisdiction" to issue injunctions but did not require them to issue them. This meant that they had discretion in the matter. In the steel case, the court should have exercised discretion by denying the injunction both on the equities involved and for such considerations as whether an injunction would help or hinder settlement of the strike by collective bargaining.

Solicitor Gen. J. Lee Rankin, in his one-hour 20-minute presentation of the government's case Nov. 3, said the purpose of the Taft-Hartley law was not to prevent strikes but to keep strikes from jeopardizing the nation. He held that after danger to national health & safety had been proven, a judge could use his discretion to deny an injunction only if there were "an overpowering reason, . . . something remarkable." He said defense & national health needs could not be met merely by the output of adequate tonnage since specific shapes, sizes & qualities were needed and these could be produced only by mills employing more than half the strikers.

The Supreme Court, in its majority opinion upholding the injunction Nov. 7, said the "basic purpose" of Congress in adopting the Taft-Hartley law "seems to have been to see that vital production should be resumed or continued for a time while further efforts were made to settle the dispute." It expressed doubt that Congress "intended that the issuance of injunctions should depend upon judicial inquiries" into "national labor policy, the availability of other remedies" or the injunction's effect "on the collective bargaining process." The majority held that "the statute entrusts the courts only with the determination of a 'case or controversy,' on which the judicial power can operate, not containing any element capable of only legislative or executive determination." It made no effort to resolve the dispute over interpreting the term "national health" because the

Wide World

David J. McDonald (left), Steelworkers president, ordered strikers back to work after Supreme Court upheld injunction. Roger M. Blough (right), U.S. Steel Corp. chairman, led industry resistance to union demands.

lower court decision to issue an injunction "is amply supported on the ground that the strike imperils the national safety."

Douglas, in his dissent, rejected the government's broad interpretation of the "national health" question. On the national safety issue, he upheld a union contention that the court could have ordered the reopening of mills required for defense without halting the whole strike. The Taft-Hartley law did not "command" that the court "enjoin 100% of the strikers when only 1% or 5% are engaged in acts that imperil the national 'safety,'" Douglas said. [See p. 343F1-A3]

Strikers Return to Work. David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers, ordered all strikers Nov. 7 to return to work in compliance with the Supreme Court ruling. He said they would work under "terms of the old contract."

Steelworker picket lines immediately began to disband, and companies started scheduling the return of workers as soon as their plants could be put back in operation. Nearly ¾ of the 500,000 strikers were reported back at work by Nov. 10. Union sources predicted, however, that the strike would be resumed at the expiration of the 80-day injunction.

The Labor Department reported Nov. 2 that 337,000 non-strikers had been made idle as of Oct. 21 by the strike. General Motors Nov. 10 increased its strike-caused lay-offs to 213,600 as it suspended all passenger-car production for lack of steel. [See p. 344C-D1, F1]

Presidential Action Pledged. Labor Secy. Mitchell promised Nov. 8 that Pres. Eisenhower would send Congress recommendations for ending a resumed steel strike if the disputants failed to settle before the 80-day injunction expired. Mitchell, answering NBC-TV's "Meet the Press" questioners, said, however, that "both parties seem to be close enough now that if both sides will compromise, a settlement is possible." He agreed that the Taft-Hartley injunction provisions had not helped settle strikes and should be revised.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said Nov. 1 that, intentionally or otherwise,

Major Developments in 116-Day Steel Strike

Mar. 25. Pres. Eisenhower appeals to United Steelworkers & steel companies for restraint to avoid a price-raising settlement.
May 5. Representatives of union & major steel companies begin negotiations.
June 27. President appeals to both sides to continue negotiations and avoid a shutdown. Union postpones strike for 2 weeks.
July 15. Strike starts. President opposes Taft-Hartley injunction or fact-finding board since "all the facts are pretty well known."
July 28. U.S. Steel reports record profits.
July 29. President discloses policy of avoiding comment to keep from aiding either side.
Aug. 5-6. 30 Democratic Senators urge President to intervene personally in negotiations.
Aug. 19. Statistics of dispute released by Labor Department.
Sept. 2. Labor movement begins financial aid to strikers with $1 million pledge by AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department.
Sept. 3. 8 Democratic steel-state governors ask to meet President on situation. (President rejects meeting with governors Sept. 10 & 23.)
Sept. 6. Labor Secy. Mitchell says he will propose Taft-Hartley use if strike continues to October, imperils national health & safety.
Sept. 8. President sends disputants letters urging intensive good-faith bargaining.
Sept. 10. President, in letter to AFL-CIO Pres. Meany, dubiously agrees to plan for non-governmental, impartial board if both sides request. (Industry rejects proposal Sept. 16.)
Sept. 25. Union breaks off negotiations.
Sept. 30. President confers separately with both sides. (He had summoned them Sept. 28 to White House meeting.) Union-industry negotiations resume on President's request; heads of companies participate for first time.
Oct. 2. Companies make first financial offer.
Oct. 5. Union rejects offer.
Oct. 9. President invokes Taft-Hartley law, appoints fact-finding board.
Oct. 12. Board opens hearings.
Oct. 17. Both sides reject "final" offers.
Oct. 18. Board reports to President that no voluntary settlement is in sight.
Oct. 19. President orders Justice Department to request 80-day strike-halting injunction.
Oct. 20. Injunction plea filed.
Oct. 21. Federal Judge Sorg issues injunction; its execution is stayed on union appeal.
Oct. 26. Kaiser Steel Corp. settles.
Oct. 27. Appeals Court upholds injunction but stays it pending appeal to Supreme Court.
Nov. 3. Supreme Court hears arguments.
Nov. 7. Supreme Court upholds injunction. Strikers ordered back to work for 80-day cooling-off period.

Pres. Eisenhower had put himself on the steel companies' side before the strike had started. Meany told ABC-TV's "College News Conference" interviewers that Mr. Eisenhower's call for holding the line on wages & prices had been interpreted by the Steelworkers as meaning they could not "have an increase in wages if the steel companies decide that they are going to translate that increase in wages into an increase in prices."

UAW Secy.-Treasurer Emil Mazey charged at the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department convention in Washington Nov. 9 that Pres. Eisenhower had used the Taft-Hartley law in the steel strike as "a political payoff to steel companies" in return for $214,500 in contributions company executives had made to his 1956 campaign. The convention approved a resolution "condemn[ing]" Mr. Eisenhower's use of the Taft-Hartley law "as an attempt at strike-breaking." [See p. 344B-F1]

Ex-Pres. Truman told William Jewel College students in Liberty, Mo. Nov. 10 that an injunction could have been avoided "if the President had brought the company & union officials together and told them, 'Let's settle this thing now.'"

3d Company Signs. The Granite Steel Co., the un-struck 17th largest producer in the industry (accounting for 1% of the industry's output), signed a 20-month contract with the United Steelworkers Oct. 29 on terms similar to those accepted by Kaiser Steel and Detroit Steel. [See pp. 343A3-344A1]

(The United Steelworkers Oct. 29 indefinitely extended contracts for 20,000 Aluminum Co. of America employes, 9,000 Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. employes & 9,000 Reynolds Metal Co. employes. The contracts, set to expire July 31, already had been extended to Nov. 1 or 30 days after the end of the steel strike.)

New Laws Urged. Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) announced Nov. 5 that he planned to introduce legislation to strengthen the President's hand in halting national-emergency strikes. He said his bill would let the President choose between (a) appointing a board to hold hearings and settle the dispute by order or (b) seizing & operating closed plants subject to Congressional veto within 10 days.

Sen. George A. Smathers (D., Fla.) proposed Nov. 7 that a 5-member U.S. Court of Labor-Management Relations be created to settle disputes before they became costly strikes. It would have jurisdiction in all national industries and would be used after collective bargaining failed. Its "findings & judgments would be final & binding on both parties," he said.

Labor Secy. Mitchell, in an NBC-TV "Meet the Press" interview Nov. 8, opposed "Morse's proposal & proposals . . . that we have tribunals & judges determining wages." "How can you determine wages by government edict without determining prices?" he asked. "If the government determines wages & prices, we are getting on the road to socialism."

Russian Iron Bought. Sen. R. Vance Hartke (D., Ind.) asserted Oct. 28 that Russian pig iron was being sold in the U.S. during the strike. 2,400 tons had been shipped to the U.S. via Montreal, he said. 1,900 tons of it was accepted by Primary Industries Corp. in Detroit for resale in Detroit, and 500 tons went to a firm in Buffalo, N.Y., where the price was $49.25 a ton ($1.12 import duty included), as compared with $66 a ton for domestic pig iron. (An official of Primary Industries, an M. Golodetz & Co. subsidiary, said in New York Oct. 28 that the firm had taken delivery of 2,500 tons of Russian pig iron in Detroit for resale. A Budd Co. spokesman said his firm had bought 600 tons of the Soviet metal.) [See p. 288D2]

Worthington Heads U.S. Steel. Leslie B. Worthington, 57, president of the U.S. Steel Corp.'s Columbia-Geneva division in San Francisco, was elected U.S. Steel Corp. president & chief administrative officer Nov. 10 to succeed the late Walter F. Munford.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Some Cranberries Tainted. Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Arthur S. Flemming announced Nov. 9 that some cranberries grown in Washington & Oregon in 1958 & 1959 had been contaminated with aminotriazole, a weed-killer capable of causing thyroid cancer in rats. He suggested that housewives "be on the safe side" and "don't buy" cranberries not known to be safe. His announcement came at the beginning of the industry's peak season before Thanksgiving Day as a near-record crop of 1,269,000 barrels (retail value: $45-$50 million) was heading to market.

The weed-killer had been certified by the Agriculture Department in 1958 with a stipulation barring its use until after harvest. It was believed that contamination had occured in isolated cases of mistaken or illegal spraying before harvest. The Food & Drug Administration had ruled aminotriazole a carcinogen (cancer-causing agent) in May. Recently, after perfecting detection methods, the FDA had condemned more than 3 million lb. of the 1957 Massachusetts & Northwest cranberry crop that had been withheld from market pending tests for contamination. A check of 1959's 7 Northwest cranberry shipments turned up 2 "definitely contaminated." FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick said his agents were testing cranberry products in food stores throughout the U.S. and cranberry fields in all principal growing areas—Oregon, Washington, New Jersey, Massachusetts & Wisconsin. The 2 main suppliers of aminotriazole — American Cyanamid Co. and Amchem Co. — were being checked also "to pinpoint areas where . . . [it] may have been employed."

Cranberry industry spokesmen insisted that cranberries sent to market were safe. George C. O. Olsson, president of Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc. of Hanson, Mass., a cooperative controlling 75%-80% of U.S. cranberry output, quoted experts Nov. 9 as saying human beings "would have to consume carloads" of sprayed cranberries to be harmed. Ocean Spray's executive vice president, Ambrose E. Stevens, said all suspected crops had "already been isolated from the market." Dr. Donald A. Shallock of Rutgers University's agriculture experiment station said aminotriazole had no effect on dogs and that "we'd eat [it] . . . ourselves, it's so safe." The American Cranberry Growers Association (N.J. growers) said at an emergency meeting in New Lisbon, N.J. Nov. 10 that "the chemical has not been used here commercially on any [cranberry] bogs."

Bans on the sale of cranberry products were imposed in Ohio, Chicago & San Francisco. Michigan, Kentucky & New York City urged consumers not to buy them. Many food stores stopped selling cranberries.

D. R. Loses Claim Vs. MBS. A $750,000 Dominican Republic claim against the Mutual Broadcasting System, which was seeking to arrange settlements with creditors under the

bankruptcy laws, was rejected by federal referee Asa S. Herzog in New York Nov. 6.

According to Herzog's findings: The Dominican Republic apparently had been bilked by financier Alexander L. Guterma when it paid him the $750,000 Feb. 3 to spread Dominican "propaganda" through MBS, which Guterma then headed; Guterma, to avoid registering as an agent for a foreign government, had created a dummy news agency and had told Dominican officials it was an MBS subsidiary; the Dominican Republic had not proven that MBS had received any of the money given to Guterma. [See pp. 282C3-283C1, 332C1]

SPACE

Soviet Plans. The USSR's apparent short-range plans for putting men into space were described by Soviet space scientists Anatoli A. Blagonravov & Evgeni K. Federov in a paper translated in the Oct. 1 issue of the West German Düsseldorf newspaper Der Mittag and retranslated in the Oct. 26 issue of the U.S. magazine Missiles & Rockets. First step, according to the paper, would be the launching of a 2-man satellite by the end of 1959 to orbit the earth for 14 days. Several weeks later a 2-man TV-equipped rocket would be sent on a round-trip to the moon. This would be followed by a rocket carrying 2 men & 2 women that would orbit the moon for 6 months. The latter party would have a dubious hope of returning to the earth via robot rocket. The paper said 200 Soviet astronauts had been trained for USSR space missions.

John Mossman reported in the London Daily Herald Oct. 12 that Soviet scientists were testing in the desert of Uzbekistan & Kirghiz, 2,500 miles from Moscow, a rocket with which they expected to send a man 200 miles into space in the spring of 1960 "and bring the pilot back to earth alive." [See pp. 295A-B1, 116B2]

AP reported from Moscow Oct. 12 that details of the training of Soviet astronauts had been described in the Soviet magazine Ogonek. According to AP, the training appeared designed primarily to simulate conditions of rocket flight up to 300 miles and was described by a participant as similar to jet pilot testing everywhere.

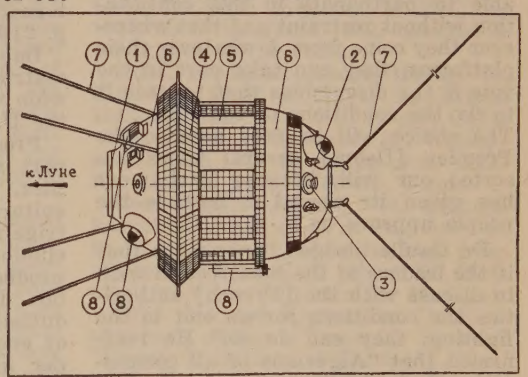
Moscow radio had announced July 6 that 2 dogs & a rabbit had been sent up to a "great height" in the "upper atmosphere" (estimated in the West at about 300 miles) via a single stage rocket July 2 and had been brought back alive & in good condition. Tass said the animals & equipment weighed more than 4,410 lb. The container apparently returned by parachute after being "separated" from the rocket. Tass announced July 13 that 2 dogs (including one that had made the July 2 trip & 2 previous flights) were sent into space in a similar rocket July 10 and brought safely back. Payload of the 2d rocket was said to be about 4,840 lb. [See pp. 175G3-176G1]

Discoverer VII Up. The Air Force launched a 1,700-lb. Discoverer VII satellite into a polar orbit from Vandenberg Air Base, Calif. at 28 minutes past noon Nov. 7. It went into an orbit with an initial apogee of 550 miles & perigee of 104 miles and circled the earth every 94 minutes. Hawaii-based C-119 Flying Boxcars & Navy vessels stood by to try to recover a 310-lb. space capsule the satellite was scheduled to eject Nov. 8 as it passed above the Pacific southwest of Hawaii at 18,000 mph. on its 17th trip around the earth. The capsule did not separate, however, and the AF scored its 6th successive failure in efforts to recover a Discoverer capsule. [See p. 306D1]

A Jupiter missile carrying 14 pregnant mice, 2 frogs & other biological specimens started veering immediately after launching at Cape Canaveral Sept. 16 and was destroyed by the range safety officer within 10 seconds.

2 Satellites Down. The U.S. Air Force's 1,700-lb. Discoverer VI satellite dropped from orbit Oct. 20, and the U.S. Army's 38.43-lb. Explorer IV satellite apparently fell Oct. 22, according to USAF & Smithsonian Astrophysical Laboratory announcements Oct. 26. Both presumably were burned up on plunging into the atmosphere. Discoverer VI had been launched Aug. 19, 1959; Explorer IV went up July 26, 1958. [See p. 306D1; Vol. XVIII, 244G2]

X-15 Lands After Explosion. An explosion damaged the experimental $5 million X-15 rocket plane during its 3d powered flight over Edwards Air Base, Calif. Nov. 5, but test pilot Scott Crossfield brought it to an emergency landing without injury to himself. The explosion was of fuel in the lower of the plane's 2 engines. A North American Aviation spokesman said the plane was repairable and disclosed that 2 other X-15s



LUNIK III (above) in diagrammatic detail: (1) camera porthole, (2) engine for orientation system, (3) solar transducer, (4) solar battery sections, (5) thermo-regulating system grates, (6) thermal screens, (7) aerials, (8) research instruments. (Sovfoto)

FAR SIDE OF MOON (left) as photographed by Lunik III. Features left of broken line are visible from earth. Unbroken line represents equator. Soviet names given features invisible from earth: (1) Moscow Sea, (2) Astronauts' Gulf, (3) continuation of Southern Sea from visible side, (4) Tsiolkovsky Crater & peak, (5) Lomonosov Crater & peak, (6) Joliot-Curie Crater, (7) Soviet Mountains, (8) continuation of Sea of Dreams from visible side. Features of visible side: (I) Humboldt's Sea, (II) Sea of Crises, (III) Marginal Sea, (IV) Sea of Waves, (V) Smyth's Sea, (VI) Sea of Fertility, (VII) Southern Sea. (Sovfoto)

(neither test flown so far) had been built. The engines of the damaged plane provided 16,000 lbs. of thrust. A 2d X-15 was being prepared for engines to deliver 50,000 lb. of thrust. [See p. 336B2]

New Leaders Chosen. Maj. Gen. August Schomburg, 51, Army deputy chief of ordnance, was appointed Oct. 27 to succeed Maj. Gen. John B. Medaris as chief of the Army Ordnance Missile Command. [See p. 336B1]

Dr. Charles L. Critchfield, 49, director of scientific research for the Convair division of General Dynamics Corp., was appointed Nov. 4 to succeed Dr. Roy W. Johnson as director of the Pentagon's Advanced Research Projects Agency. Because of legal restrictions arising out of his connection with Convair, Critchfield was to serve without government pay but remain on the Convair payroll on leave of absence. [See p. 336D1]

FOREIGN

France & Algeria

De Gaulle Renews Peace Bid. French readiness to end the Algerian insurrection and to let Moslem rebels take part in a free determination of Algeria's future was repeated by Pres. de Gaulle Nov. 10.

Addressing his 2d press conference since assuming the presidency, de Gaulle said his Sept. 16 offer of Algerian self-determination had "produced one decisive fact: The Algerians will have to decide their destiny themselves." "This choice will be free," he declared, "because I have committed myself so that all Algerians will be able to participate in this consultation without restraint and that whereever they come from & whatever their platforms, they can take part in the vote & the discussions that precede it to fix the conditions of the vote. . . . The choice will be free because the Premier [Debré] several times asserted our will, because Parliament has given its accord & because the people approve us."

De Gaulle pledged "once more that if the leaders of the insurrection wish to discuss with the [French] authorities the conditions for an end to the fighting, they can do so." He reaffirmed that "Algerians of all communities & tendencies, of all ideas . . . must participate in the transformation [of Algeria]." Addressing himself directly to "you others who thought you were serving Algeria by revolt & terror," de Gaulle said: "The war you conduct . . . no longer has a real reason. There are many better things for your ardor, your courage, your love of your native land to do."

De Gaulle said his rightist opponents in Paris & Algiers were trying to "obscure what is perfectly clear," the need for self-determination. He told "the French of Algeria" that "a page has been turned by the great wind of history" and they would have to make "a truce" with their "empty regrets, empty bitterness, empty anguish" and "take the future as it comes." "More than ever, Algeria needs you, . . . France needs you in Algeria," he declared.

(The French Communist Party Central Com. reversed its opposition to de Gaulle's Algerian plans Nov. 3, presumably to conform with Premier Khrushchev's praise of the program in an Oct. 31 statement to the USSR's Supreme Soviet. A Central Com. resolution said a Sept. 17 Politburo denunciation of the de Gaulle plan had been erroneous and had "deviated" from the party's past views on the Algerian problem.)

Rebel Chiefs Killed. French Army Hq. in Algiers announced Nov. 6 that all 4 rebel field commanders in Algeria had been killed by French troops or executed by the rebels. It disclosed that Oumira Abderrahmane, known as Maj. Mira, rebel commander for the Kabylia Mtns., had been killed earlier that day. It reported that M'Hamed, commander of rebel Wilaya (military district) 4, the Algiers area, had been killed in May. Mira had replaced the late Col. Amirouche as Kabylia commander in March. [See p. 102A3]

The French Army claimed 130 rebels killed & captured in 12 major engagements in Algeria Nov. 5-6. French aircraft strafed a rebel munitions column near Bir Djedid in the northeastern Sahara Nov. 5 and killed 40 rebels.

(The West German freighter Bilbao was intercepted in the English Channel Nov. 4 by French warships, taken to Cherbourg and divested of cargo allegedly destined for Algerian rebels. The West German Foreign Ministry protested Nov. 6, charging that the vessel had been halted in international waters.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 21A3]

Import Curbs Eased. French quota restrictions were ended Nov. 5 on a wide variety of goods imported from the U.S., Canada & OEEC countries.

Products freed from quantity import restrictions included tools, textiles, photographic equipment, agricultural machinery, commercial refrigerators & clothing. The measure eliminated more than ¼ of the 800 products subject to import limitations but did not lower French customs duties, levied at up to 60% of the value of goods affected. It was ordered under a European trade liberalization program formulated by the OEEC in 1958 but delayed in the case of France due to the French foreign trade deficit. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 422D1]

Finance Min. Antoine Pinay, presenting a $13 billion 1960 French budget to the National Assembly Nov. 6, pledged that France would end all special restrictions on U.S. trade in "the shortest possible time" and all quota limitations on European & U.S. imports within 2 years. Pinay asserted that French gold & dollar reserves had grown from $600 million in 1957 to $1.911 billion Oct. 31, due, in part, to a favorable trade balance. He said the increased liberalization of trade would be "the best of stimulants & . . . most effective of disciplines" for the French economy. [See p. 210F1]

(Delegate-Gen. for Algeria Delouvrier announced in Algiers Nov. 4 that French Govt. development aid for Algeria would be increased by 38% in 1960, to $506 million. He said private investments in Algeria were expected to total $100 million in 1960. Algerian development aid had totalled $255,800,000 in 1958, was to reach $365,200,000 in 1959.)

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Afghanistan. Leaders of 5,000 rebel Mangal tribesmen recently granted asylum in Pakistan said in Rawalpindi Nov. 8 that Afghan troops had killed 90 Mangals during their uprising "against the present rule in Kabul." [See p. 338E1]

Belgian Congo. Troops were sent to the Ruanda-Urundi trusteeship territory of the Belgian Congo Nov. 8 after Bahutu tribesmen rebelled against their Watusi tribal overlords and killed 50 persons in attacks on Watusi villages.

Congo Min. August de Schryver announced Nov. 10 in Brussels that Belgium would form separate local governments of the kingdoms of Ruanda & Urundi and would end their subordination to the Belgian Congo Govt. Elections for local councils would be held in 1960. State councils in each territory would enact measures to establish a Ruanda-Urundi community. [See p. 354E3]

Bhutan. An Indian-Bhutanese pact disclosed Nov. 2 in New Delhi provided for Indian construction of an 18,000-kw. hydroelectric plant on the Jaldhaka River between Bhutan & West Bengal State. Bhutan would receive some free power & royalties on power used by India. [See p. 306A3]

Britain. Labor Min. Edward Heath announced Nov. 10 that Britain had refused to ratify an ILO convention on seafarers' pay & working conditions because British seamen's contracts substantially exceeded terms of the convention. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 147D2]

British Cameroons. The Northern Cameroons voted by 67,879 to 41,113 Nov. 7 to remain under British-administered UN trusteeship rather than to become part of Northern Nigeria when it attained independence in 1960. Results of the UN-ordered plebiscite were believed due to tribal opposition to the extension to the Cameroons of Moslem rule prevalent in Northern Nigeria. [See p. 338C2]

Canada. An agreement in principle on the eventual stationing of U.S. nuclear weapons at North American defense bases in Canada was produced by delegations headed by Canadian External Affairs Secy. Howard C. Green & U.S. State Secy. Herter, meeting at Pres. Eisenhower's Camp David, Md. retreat Nov. 8-9. The delegations, meeting as the Canada-U.S. Ministerial Committee on Joint Defense, included Canadian Finance Min. Donald M. Fleming, Defense Min. George W. Pearkes & Defense Production Min. Raymond J. M. O'Hurley and U.S. Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy & Acting Treasury Secy. Fred C. Scribner Jr. [See p. 266D1]

Czechoslovakia. U.S. State Dept. officials confirmed Nov. 4 that Lt. Col.

Frantisek Tisler, military attaché of the Czech Embassy in Washington, had requested U.S. political asylum for himself & his family. The N.Y. Times reported the same day that Lt. Col. Vaclav Tichy, assistant Czech military attaché, apparently had disappeared. [See p. 210D1]

East Germany. Evangelical Bishop Otto Dibelius preached in East Berlin's Church of Mary Nov. 1 despite Communist orders Oct. 28 banning him from the city unless he gave a "declaration of loyalty" to the East German regime. [See p. 338A3]

Ghana. Secy. J. M. Serge Claverie of the Intl. Confed. of Free Trade Unions confirmed Oct. 28 in Nairobi, Kenya that the Ghana Trade Union Congress had called an African trade union meeting in Accra Nov. 5-9 at the same time as a meeting of African ICFTU affiliates was scheduled in Lagos, Nigeria. He charged that the Ghana meeting was an effort to split the African labor movement and to turn it away from cooperation with the West. [See pp. 274F3, 228B1]

The Ghana Parliament approved Nov. 4 a Ministers of Ghana Bill granting Prime Min. Nkrumah broad powers over cabinet ministers and parliamentary secretaries & their departments. It empowered Nkrumah to co-opt any person into the cabinet with full voting powers. [See pp. 227G3, 111D-E2]

Hungary. CP First Secy. Kadar announced Oct. 31 that State Min. Gyorgy Marosan, who reportedly made the official appeal for Soviet intervention in the 1956 revolt, had been named Budapest CP first secretary & Kadar's chief deputy in the Hungarian party. [See Vol. XVII, pp. 155B2, 94G2]

India. 14 persons were killed & 200, including 134 police, were injured Nov. 3-4 in anti-police riots in Kanpur. The riots were begun by mobs protesting an alleged rape by a Kanpur policeman. [See p. 332C2]

Naga tribesmen's demands for forming an independent Naga state near the Burmese frontier were conveyed to New Delhi Oct. 27 by Comm. P. N. Luthra of the Tuensang district. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 334F3]

An Indian-U.S. tax treaty signed in Washington Nov. 10 extended U.S. tax concessions to Americans investing in essential Indian industries.

Italy. Delegates to the 7th Christian Democratic Party congress, held in Florence Oct. 23-29, voted Oct. 29 to give center-right backers of Premier Segni 53 of the 90 elected seats on the party's National Council. Center-left supporters of ex-Premier Amintore Fanfani won 37 Council seats. In a bitter struggle for party leadership, the Fanfani faction had sought to unseat Segni to end the current Christian Democrat coalition with Neo-Fascists & Monarchists and form an alliance with leftwing Socialists led by Pietro Nenni. 54 more Council members were to be chosen later. [See pp. 120C2, 45C3, 23E2]

Nationalist China. The Vatican announced Nov. 9 that the Catholic University of Fu Jen, formerly in Peiping, would reopen on Formosa under the rectorship of Archbishop Paul Yu Pin of Nanking. Pope John XXIII approved the measure and contributed $100,000 for the school's reconstitution. [See p. 120B3]

Poland. The U.S. agreed Nov. 10 to sell Poland 200,000 tons of surplus feed grains to help end a Polish meat shortage. The fodder, valued at $10,600,000, & shipping costs of $1,200,000 would be paid for in Polish zlotys. [See p. 355G1]

Soviet Union. 200,000 civilians paraded in Moscow's Red Square Nov. 7 in ceremonies commemorating the 42d anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. The parade stressed Soviet achievements in science & technology. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 386C3]

A Soviet-U.S. film exchange was begun Nov. 10 with simultaneous premières of the U.S. film "Marty" in Moscow and the USSR's "The Cranes Are Flying" in Washington. [See p. 326A2]

South Africa. A UN draft resolution deploring South African racial segregation policies as contrary to the UN Charter was approved Nov. 10 by the Gen. Assembly Special Political Com. by a 67-3 vote (7 abstentions). The draft was sponsored by 37 nations, among them the U.S., USSR & all independent African states except South Africa. Dissenting voters: Britain, France, Portugal. [See p. 346C3]

Uganda. Secy. Abu Mayanja of the Uganda Natl. Congress was arrested Nov. 9 in Kampala while leading a demonstration against legislation to ban African boycotts. [See p. 235A1]

West Germany. Chrmn. Hans Feith of the Bavarian Motor Works (BMW) announced Nov. 9 in Munich that the bankrupt automobile firm's board had voted to surrender control of BMW to the Daimler Benz Corp. The merger would make Daimler Benz, controlled by Friedrich Flick, Europe's 2d largest auto producer (2d only to the British Motors Corp). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 123D2]

The West German Govt. proposed Oct. 14 that the dispute over ownership of the Volkswagen Works, automobile producers, be resolved by public sale of a majority of shares, with the federal & Lower Saxony State Govts. to retain minority interests and use their profits to advance science & art. [See Vol. XVI, p. 107D3]

Schleswig-Holstein local election returns reported Oct. 26 gave the CDU 39.9% of the popular vote, Social Democrats 36.8% & Free Democrats 8.8%.

Yugoslavia. Vladimir Dedijer, ex-aide to Pres. Tito disgraced in 1954-55 for his support of imprisoned Milovan Djilas, was reported Nov. 6 to have been granted a passport in order to lecture at the U. of Manchester (Eng.). [See Vol. XV, p. 27A1]

OBITUARIES

Dr. Walther Bauersfeld, 80, senior director of German optical firm Karl Zeiss-Werke, co-inventor of world's first planetarium (installed in Deutsches Museum in Munich in 1925); Oct. 28 in Heidenheim, Germany.

William R. Boyd Jr., 74, oil industrialist, Amer. Petroleum Inst. pres. 1941-49; Nov. 6 in Teague, Tex.

Lindsay Bradford, 67, pres. City Bank Farmers Trust Co. (now First National City Trust Co.) 1936-51, N.Y. civic worker; Oct. 6 in New York.

Charles A. Boyle, 52, U.S. Rep. (D., Ill.) since 1954; Nov. 4 in Chicago when his car smashed into an elevated train pillar. [See p. 257G3]

Alvin R. Bush, 66, U.S. Rep. (R., Pa.) since 1950, pres. Williamsport Transportation Co.; Nov. 5 in Williamsport, Pa. of heart attack.

Loring Bruce Buzzell, 32, music publisher; Oct. 20 in New York of heart attack.

Steven V. Carter, 44, U.S. Rep. (D., Iowa) since 1957; Nov. 4 in Bethesda, Md. of cancer. [See p. 100G3]

Beatrice Cobb, 70, Morganton (N.C.) News Herald publisher since 1916; Sept. 11 in Durham, N.C.

Gen. José Antonio Flores da Cunha, 79, Brazilian congressman & military leader who led revolt that helped Getulio Vargas become president in 1930, later supported revolt to overthrow him in 1945; Nov. 4 in Porte Alegre, Brazil. [See Vol. V, p. 352P]

George Parmly Day, 83, founder Yale U. Press (1908), Yale U. treasurer 1910-32, member of family his brother, Clarence Day Jr., described in "Life With Father"; Oct. 24 in New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Edwin John C. de Beer, 57, associate research director of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (pharmaceuticals) since 1941, pioneer biostatistician; Oct. 27 in Bronxville, N.Y.

Ventura Garcia Calderon, 73, Paris-born Peruvian minister to Belgium 1935, to Switzerland 1940, novelist & critic; Oct. 28 in Paris.

Adm. Frederick Joseph Horne, 79, U.S. Vice Chief of Naval Operations 1942-46; Oct. 18 in San Diego, Calif.

Dr. Leroy A. Howland, 80, Wesleyan U. dean 1934-47, acting pres. 1923-25; Aug. 26 in Middletown, Conn.

Lon Walter Jourdet, 70, ex-head basketball coach of U. of Pa.; Aug. 31 in Chambersburg, Pa. (in leap from window of Samuel G. Dixon TB Hospital, where he had been for 16 days).

Prof. Michael Karpovich, 71, Russian-born author ("Imperial Russia," "Economic History of Europe"), Harvard U. prof. of Slavic languages 1927-57; Nov. 7 in Cambridge, Mass.

Henry P. Kendall, 83, chrmn. & founder (1903) of Kendall Co.; Nov. 3 in Sharon, Mass.

Dr. John Immanuel Knudson, 70, ex-Brooklyn Polytechnic Inst. history & economics prof., international law specialist; Aug. 25 in Battle Creek, Mich.

Frank S. Land, 69, founder of Order of De Molay (in 1919) to aid boys made fatherless by World War I, Imperial Potentate of Shrine of North America 1954; Nov. 8 in Kansas City, Mo.

James Warren Lane, 61, author & lecturer on art, research assistant at National Gallery of Art 1945-51; Sept. 23 in St. James, N.Y.

William Langer, 73, U.S. Senator (R., N.D.) since 1941; Nov. 8 in Washington of heart ailment. Noted

for his independence, Langer was elected N.D. governor in 1932 but removed from office in 1934 after conviction on charges of soliciting political contributions from federal employes. He won an appeal and was re-elected for 1937-39 term. [See p. 296D3]

José Paciano Laurel, 68, Philippine president of Japanese World War II puppet government; Nov. 6 in Manila of stroke. Laurel & his cabinet were removed to Tokyo when the Philippines were liberated. Brought back, he was tried for treason (a crime he denied), but the trial never was finished, and he was freed by a 1948 amnesty. [See Vol. IX, p. 367G]

Percy Leason, 70, Australian-born magazine illustrator, portraitist; Sept. 11 in Staten Island, N.Y.

Fred C. Manning, 67, Canadian industrialist; July 8 in Halifax, N.S.

Victor McLaglen, 72, English-born movie actor, winner of 1935 Academy Award for "The Informer"; Nov. 7 in Hollywood.

Dr. Albert H. Miller, 87, anesthesiology authority; Oct. 31 in Providence, R.I.

Francis Trevelyan Miller, 82, historian who compiled 5-vol. "Photographic History of the Civil War," "Portrait Life of Lincoln," "History of World War II"; Nov. 7 in Old Greenwich, Conn.

James Allan Mollison, 54, Scottish-born pilot who made first Atlantic solo east-west flight (1932), south Atlantic solo (1933); Oct. 30 in London of pneumonia.

Paul Perigord, 77, French-born ex-prof. of French civilization at U. of Calif., founder & ex-pres. of Pasadena Community Playhouse; Nov. 4 in Palisades, N.Y.

Alfred Hennen Morris, 95, last surviving founder (in 1894) of the Jockey Club; July 9 in New York.

Dr. Chandler R. Post, 77, Harvard U. prof. emeritus of fine arts, authority on Spanish art; Nov. 2 in Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Martin Springling, 81, U. of Chicago prof. emeritus of Arabic, authority on Near Eastern history & literature; Sept. 5 in Philadelphia.

Noel Straus, 78, music critic (N.Y. Times 1935-55, New Orleans Times Picayune 1918-25); Nov. 26 in N.Y.

William E. Suida, 82, German-born art historian, research curator of Samuel H. Kress Foundation; Oct. 29 in New York.

Arthur C. Townley, 79, founder in 1915 of Non-Partisan League agrarian reform movement against rail & grain interests; Nov. 7 in Minot, N.D. auto accident. (He had served a World War I jail term for discouraging enlistments.)

Julius Ulrych, 71, pre-World War II Polish Railway & Power Minister; death in London (where he worked as a hotel dishwasher) reported Nov. 6.

Rafael Heliodoro Valle, 68, Honduran ambassador to U.S. 1949-55, historian, journalist; July 29 in Mexico City.

Claude Preston (Lefty) Williams, 66, Chicago White Sox pitcher who was banned from baseball in 1919 with 7 teammates following "Black Sox" scandal; Nov. 4 in Laguna Beach, Calif. (He & his fellow defendants were tried on charges of conspiring with gamblers to lose the World Series but were acquitted on their plea that they had double-crossed the gamblers and had tried unsuccessfully to win.)

I(da) A(lexa) R(oss) Wylie, 74, Australian-born novelist (17 novels, including "Toward Morning," "Furious Young Man"), scenarist ("Keeper of the Flame"), short story writer; Nov. 4 in Princeton, N.J. of coronary thrombosis.

ECONOMY

Agriculture. The Agriculture Department reported Nov. 9 that farmers' net realized income (gross receipts less production expenses) had declined from a $13.1 billion total in 1958 to an $11.2 billion annual rate in 1959 and that a further drop to $10¼ billion was in prospect for 1960. [See pp. 273G3, 251F-G2]

A shortage of surplus food to feed hungry nations "adequately" was reported in New York Oct. 7 by Clarence Francis, a special aide to Pres. Eisenhower on agricultural surplus disposal programs. Francis said that although the U.S. investment in farm surpluses had risen to $8 billion by Aug. 30, surplus stocks included only 2 foods—wheat & corn—available in adequate quantity. He said a large dairy products surplus no longer existed. Francis spoke at the opening of CARE's annual $4 million Food Crusade to send packages overseas.

The Agriculture Dept. stopped selling butter Sept. 2 because surplus supplies had diminished and all remaining stocks were committed. It had bought 76 million lb. of butter between Apr. 1—the opening of the marketing year—& the end of August. Purchases in the 1958 period: 110 million lb.

The department reported July 3 that its losses on farm surplus sales had dropped from $900 million in July 1957-May 1958 to $702 million in July 1958-May 1959. The federal investment in farm surpluses had risen from $7,164,406,000 May 31, 1958 to $8,805,986,000 May 31, 1959, the latter figure including $6,105,222,000 worth of commodities owned by the government & $2,700,764,000 in loans on farmer-held products.

The department Oct. 21 declared cotton, extra long staple cotton, rice, rye, peanuts, tobacco, corn & tung nuts to be in surplus. The announcement brought into effect a law setting a $50,000 ceiling on price-support loans to individual farmers unless they reduced their output to at least 20% below 1959 levels. [See pp. 271F3-272A1, 247C2]

The department Oct. 6 set the 1960 peanut acreage allotment at the 1,610,000-acre legal minimum.

Agriculture Secy. Ezra Taft Benson complained in a speech in Peoria, Ill. Sept. 14 that middlemen received a higher share of pork prices than farmers did. The middleman's share of retail pork prices rose from 17.9¢ a lb. in 1957 to 27.9¢ a lb. in 1958. Benson said. Benson previously had advised farmers to sell their hogs at about 6 lb. less than the 240-lb. average. He said this would cut pork supplies by about 3% and raise hog prices 6% to 8%. Over-production had cut average hog prices from a $21.70-per-100-lb. average in mid-July 1958 to $13.30 in mid-July 1959. Benson said the government would try to strengthen hog prices by exporting lard under the farm-surplus disposal program. [See p. 243E-F2]

(Swift & Co. and Armour & Co. had announced June 15 that they were ending hog slaughter in Chicago.)

Benson announced Oct. 22 that a 7-year campaign had ended a U.S. epidemic of vesicular exanthema, a disease of swine. 10 nations had embargoed U.S. pork because of the epidemic.

Business Arbitration Upheld. The U.S. Court of Appeals in New York ruled Oct. 29 that federal courts could enforce arbitration clauses of contracts involving interstate & maritime commerce. The decision, constituting a new interpretation of the Federal Arbitration Act, was written by Judge Harold Medina with Judges J. Edward Lumbard & Warren E. Burger concurring. Disputed arbitration clauses previously had been settled on the basis of state court decisions & local law, and the clauses generally were ruled void & unenforceable.

The decision reversed U.S. District Judge Edward J. Dimock's refusal to stay a suit pending arbitration. It involved a 1955 damage suit in which Robert Lawrence Co., Inc. of Massachusetts accused Devonshire Fabrics, Inc. of New York of fraud. Lawrence, in suing, by-passed an arbitration clause in the company's contract. Dimock & the N.Y. State Court of Appeals denied a stay on the ground the fraud invalidated the contract & with it the arbitration clause. Medina held that the question of fraud was a matter for arbitration.

EDUCATION

Action Vs. 'Degree Mills.' Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Arthur S. Flemming announced Oct. 29 a drive to curb "college-degree mills," which, according to a "conservative" estimate, cost Americans $75 million a year. He said the Office of Education would publicize a list of schools that granted degrees but lacked regularly required academic courses. Schools cited by Flemming as degree mills included the College of Divine Metaphysics in Indianapolis, Neotarian College of Philosophy & of the Neotarian Fellowship in Kansas City, Metropolitan University in Glendale, Calif. & Midwestern University, Inc. in St. Louis.

Rural Vocational Study. The National Education Association recommended in an Oct. 24 report (entitled "Vocational Education for Rural America") that business & industrial courses be provided in rural schools to give farm youths needed vocational skills. The report emphasized the need by predicting the eventual disappearance of most markets for non-skilled jobs and a shift of ½ to ¾ of rural

youths to non-farm jobs outside their home communities. The report said area vocational schools for older youths were becoming popular in sparsely populated areas. These schools, aided through the National Defense Educational Act, provided advanced vocational training and operated in 11 states. The report recommended that adult education in rural areas provide vocational retraining. It suggested that rural public schools be built with facilities for adults as well as children and that adult education be administered as part of the regular school program, rather than as a separate operation.

Censure Withdrawn. The American Association of University Professors withdrew Oct. 15 the censure it had imposed against the University of Michigan Apr. 25, 1958 for its dismissal of 2 teachers who had appeared before state legislative & school investigators. Censure was lifted after the university established new ouster-or-demotion rules under which hearing committees would be approved by the faculty and accused faculty members would be permitted counsel & the right to cross-examine witnesses.

NYU & Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn. had been censured by the AAUP Apr. 24 for NYU's dismissals of Prof. Lyman Bradley in 1959 & Prof. Edwin Berry in 1953 and Fisk's 1954 dismissal of Dr. Lee Lorch. Censure of Princeton Theological Seminary for the 1957 dismissal of Prof. Daniel J. Theren was withheld for a year pending remedial action, and the AAUP simultaneously withdrew its censure of Nevada University, Ohio State University & West Chester (Pa.) Teachers College. [See Vol. XIV, p. 401C3]

Gifts Decline. Financial gifts to colleges declined from $272,734,000 in the 1956-57 academic year to $248,-658,000 in 1957-58, according to a survey by the John Price Jones Co. of 42 private & 8 tax-supported colleges (released Mar. 23). However, the 1956-57 figure included $52,775,000 and the 1957-58 total only $740,000 of Ford Foundation grants.

(At the annual National Education Association convention held in St. Louis June 28-July 3, plans for a 3-4 year comprehensive study of U.S. education needs were outlined June 28 by Ruth A. Stout, association president. Delegates June 30 backed the Murray-Metcalf bill for federal aid for school construction & teachers' salaries.) [See p. 61F-G3]

(An Agricultural Marketing Service survey indicated Aug. 8 that the 60,-000 U.S. public schools providing food service used food worth $597 million at wholesale prices between July 1957 & June 1958. $92 million or about 15% of this food was contributed by the federal government either by direct purchases for the school lunch program or from acquisitions under price-stabilization or surplus-disposal programs. The rest of the food was bought locally. The average cost of the food for 21 million children participating was $28.) [See p. 297D1]

SPORTS

Baseball

3d League. A 3d baseball league, the Continental League, was formed in New York July 27. William A. Shea, chairman of N.Y. Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr.'s baseball committee and the person credited with playing the major role in organizing the new league, was elected chairman of the founders' group. The 5 founding cities, New York, Houston, Toronto, Denver & the Twin Cities of Minneapolis-St. Paul, deposited $50,000 each for organizational expenses.

Branch Rickey, 77, resigned Aug. 18 as chairman of the Pittsburgh Pirates and assumed the presidency of the Continental League at a $50,-000-a-year salary (his Pirate wage).

Baseball Commissioner Ford C. Frick had promised to support the potential 3d league in testimony July 29 before the Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.). A committee to negotiate with the 3d league had been formed by the American League July 10. A 2d AL committee, formed Oct. 21 after Gerald Moore of Minneapolis sought an AL franchise for the Twin Cities, met with AL Pres. Joe Cronin Oct. 22 to study the possible expansion of the AL to a 10-club circuit. Shea, in Philadelphia, termed the plan a plot to harm the 3d league. At a Philadelphia Public Relations Association luncheon Oct. 15, Shea had scored the proposed shift of the AL's Washington franchise to Minneapolis as "infringing on the Continental League." He charged that Frick had broken his word to help the new league. Frick replied that his backing for the 3d league, "if it could be worked out," did not bar the established leagues from expanding.

(Calvin R. Griffith, president of the Washington Senators, announced Oct. 19 that the club would stay in Washington. His announcement followed a poll of other AL club owners.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 304B2]

An application for a Honolulu franchise, presented by Mayor Neal Blaisdell & businessman-sportsman Yetsue Higo, was rejected Oct. 10 by Shea, who promised to reconsider if the new league expanded to 10 teams.

The New York City Board of Estimate approved a $170,000 appropriation Oct. 22 for preliminary plans for a $15 million stadium for the Continental League's N.Y. club at Flushing Meadow. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 388A3]

Honors. Zachariah Davis (Zack) Wheat of Hamilton, Mo., former star Brooklyn (NL) outfielder, was appointed Feb. 1 to the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y. by its Com. on Veterans. His name was enshrined at ceremonies July 20.

San Francisco pitcher Sam (Toothpick) Jones, 34, of Stewartsville, O., won the 1959 NL low-earned-run title with an average of 2.82 runs permitted per 9 innings, AP reported Oct. 16. [See p. 332A1]

Early Wynn, 39, of the Chicago White Sox (AL) won the Cy Young award Oct. 29 as best major league pitcher in 1959. [See p. 331G2]

Major league all-star team for 1959 as selected through an AP poll of the Baseball Writers Assn. of Amer. reported Oct. 20: 1b—Orlando Cepeda, San Fran. (NL); 2b—Nelson Fox, Chicago (AL); 3b—Ed Mathews, Milw. (NL); ss—Ernie Banks, Chicago (NL); cf—Willie Mays of San Fran., Hank Aaron of Milw., Al Kaline of Detroit (AL); c—Sherman Lollar, Chicago (AL); pitchers—Early Wynn, Chicago (AL), John Antonelli, San Fran.

Managers. Billy Jurges, 51, was appointed Boston Red Sox manager July 3, to succeed Mike Higgins, who was dismissed. . . . Fred Hutchinson, 39, Seattle (Pacific Coast League) manager, was named Cincinnati Reds' manager July 8, to succeed Mayo Smith, who was fired. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 304B2] . . . The contract of Orioles manager Paul Richard, 50, was extended for 2 years Aug. 13. . . . Joe Gordon, 44, quit as Cleveland Indians manager Sept. 18 as a result of a long feud with general manager Frank Lane but was rehired by Lane for 2 years with a pay raise Sept. 23. . . . Charley Grimm, 61, Chicago Cubs manager in 1932 & 1944, signed as the Cubs' 1960 manager Sept. 28 to succeed Bob Scheffing. . . . Charley (Chuck) Dressen, 61, signed as Braves manager Oct. 24 for 2 years at $35,000 a year to succeed Fred Haney, 62, who had quit Oct. 4. . . . Stan Hack was fired Sept. 10 as manager of the Denver Bears (American Association).

Dodgers' Stadium. Ground was broken Sept. 17 in Los Angeles' Chavez Ravine for a $12 million, 55,000-seat stadium for the Dodgers. The Supreme Court Oct. 19 dismissed appeals by Louis Kirshbaum & Julius Ruben against Los Angeles' plans to deed Chavez Ravine land for the stadium. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 232G3]

Record players' shares of 1959 World Series receipts as disclosed by Comm. Frick Oct. 15: 29 full shares of $11,231.18 to Dodger members (star relief pitcher Larry Sherry included, even though he entered the majors July 2); 31 full shares of $7,275.17 to Chicago White Sox members, with ½ share to Ted Kluszewski who was bought from Pittsburgh Aug. 25. Total players' pool: a record $893,301.40. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 344F1]

Player sales: Kansas city pitcher Rip Coleman to the Baltimore Orioles Sept. 6; Yankee outfielder Enos Slaughter, 43, of Roxboro, N.C. to Milwaukee Sept. 12, then to Houston (Amer. Assn.) as manager Nov. 9.

Chicago White Sox outfielder Larry Doby, 34, was optioned to Pacific Coast San Diego Aug. 1 for pitcher Ken McBride, 23.

Ernie Banks, Chicago (NL) shortstop, signed a 1960 contract for an estimated $55-$60,000 Oct. 29. [See p. 331E3, F3]

Detroit Tigers (AL) Sept. 30 named Bill Dewitt, 57, ex-St. Louis Browns pres. & N.Y. Yankee executive, to replace Harvey Hansen as Detroit president. Charley Gehringer was dropped

as a Detroit vice president.

Pennsylvania legislative bill signed by Gov. David L. Lawrence July 30 permitted all Sunday baseball games in the state started before 6 p.m. (EDT) to be finished without a time limit on Sunday play. There had been a 7 p.m. curfew.

Pacific Coast League Oct. 29 approved transfer of its Phoenix, Ariz. franchise to Tacoma, Wash. The PCL elected Dewey Soriano, 39, its exec. vice pres., to succeed Leslie O'Connor as president Jan. 1.

The Portland (Ore.) PCL club sued the major leagues July 30 under the federal anti-trust act for $1,800,000 treble damages. The suit asked for an end to the "farm club" system, to televising of major league games in minor league territory and to the major leagues' advantage in rules governing acquisition of players.

Chattanooga (Southern Assn.) first baseman Jesse Levan was suspended from organized baseball for life and shortstop Waldo Gonzales for a year July 30. Levan was charged with conspiring with gamblers in an attempt to fix games, Gonzales with attempting to obstruct the gambling investigation begun July 3 by minor league president George M. Trautman.

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Auto Race Deaths. Ed Elisian, 33, of Oakland, Calif. was killed when his car crashed & burned after a collision with one driven by Eddie Johnson during the 200-mile national big car championship race at the Wisconsin State Fair track in West Allis, Wis. Aug. 30. (The race was won by Roger Ward.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 199F2]

Werner Kuehn of East Germany & 2 spectators were killed Aug. 9 in a crash during a race on the Hanseatenring near Rostock, East Germany.

Van Johnson, 32, of Pittsburgh was killed during a race for Indianapolis-500 cars at Williams Grove Speedway near Harrisburg, Pa. July 19 when his car was hit from the rear by a vehicle driven by Joe Barzda of New Brunswick, N.J. Johnson was driving the Varga Special in which Dick Linder of Pittsburgh had been killed in Trenton, N.J. Apr. 19.

William P. Buckert, 52, an International Racing Association director, was injured fatally July 17 when a midget racer crashed out of control in a race in Waterloo, N.Y.

Charles Prince, 35, of Hamilton, O. was killed in Xenia, O. Aug. 8 when his stock car crashed at the Greene County Fairgrounds.

Glen Rocky, 32, of Muskegon, Mich. was fatally injured when his stock car crashed into a wall during a race in Marne, Mich. Sept. 12.

Frederick Bliven, 19, of Middletown, N.Y. was killed when his stock car overturned in a race at Orange County Fairgrounds in Middletown Sept. 12.

Basketball. Natl. Basketball Assn. clubowners voted Sept. 16 to admit a Chicago team, directed by Max Winter & Dave C. Trager, into the NBA Western League beginning with the 1960-61 season.

Johnny Castellani, 32, was named Minneapolis Lakers coach July 11, to succeed Johnny Kundla, who resigned to become Minnesota U. coach.

Willard N. Greim of Denver was appointed Natl. Industrial Basketball League commissioner Aug. 28 to succeed Don Rossi, who resigned.

Swimming. The Atlantic City (N.J.) 25-mile pro marathon July 13 was won by Cliff Lumsden of New Toronto, Ont. in 10 hr. 54 min. 5 sec., for $5,000. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 232E3].

An English Channel race Aug. 26 from Cap Gris Nez, France to Dover, Eng. (22 miles) was won by Alfredo Camarero, 28, of Argentina in 11 hr. 48 min. 26 sec., $4,400. An Eng.-to-France swim was made by Brogan Das of Pakistan in 13 hr. 26 min. Sept. 23. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 264F2]

Tennis. National clay court championship winners July 20 in Chicago: men's singles—title retained by Bernard (Tut) Bartzen, 31, of Dallas; women's singles—Sally Moore, 19, of Bakersfield, Calif.; men's doubles—Bartzen & Grant Holden of Evanston, Ill.; women's doubles—Sandra Reynolds & Renee Schuurman of South Africa. (Alex Olmedo, U.S. Davis Cup star & Wimbledon champion, was barred from playing in the national clay court doubles July 16 after performing listlessly in losing to Abe Segal of South Africa 6-2, 6-1, 6-0, in an early round of men's singles.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 264G1]

The Australian team of Neale Fraser, Rod Laver & Roy Emerson defeated the U.S. team of Olmedo, Barry MacKay & Earl Buchholtz Jr., 3 matches to 2, in the Davis Cup challenge (championship) round in Forrest Hills (N.Y.) Aug. 28-31. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 436B1]

U.S. amateur championship finals in Forest Hills Sept. 13: Fraser defeated Olmedo, 6-3, 5-7, 6-2, 6-4, in men's singles; Maria Bueno of Brazil defeated Christine Truman of England, 6-1, 6-4, in women's singles. [See p. 220F1]

Fraser & Emerson won the U.S. men's doubles, amateur title in Brookline, Mass. Aug. 23.

MISCELLANEOUS

Desert Travelers Dead. The bodies of 3 travelers & their native guide who set out July 27 to cross the Nubian desert from Aswan to Wadi Halfa in 2 small cars were found in the desert 20 miles from their destination Oct. 26 by an Egyptian border patrol. A medical report in Cairo Nov. 4 said that Jean Pillu & Yves Tommy-Martin of France and John Armstrong of Belleville, N.J. had died of thirst & sunstroke and that their guide, Ahmed Hassan Akid, had been bludgeoned to death with a wrench. A 2d American, Donald Shannon, 28, of Milwaukee, was missing.

Guenther Fritz Podola, 30, was hanged in London Nov. 5 for the murder of a detective. [See p. 324F3]

Narcotics raid throughout New York City by 150 agents Nov. 8 resulted in the arrest of over 100 alleged dope pushers & users. Among those arrested: James (The Actor) Stewart, 54, described as the biggest wholesale operator in Harlem, and Bill Bailey, 46, brother of singer Pearl Bailey. It was revealed that 5 narcotics agents had disguised themselves as "beatniks," complete with beards, berets & bongo drums, and had spent more than a month in Greenwich Village collecting evidence. [See p. 292A3]

Martyn Green, 60, British actor, singer & ex-member of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Co., had his left leg amputated in New York Nov. 7 after it was caught & crushed between an auto elevator shaft & a platform.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Iran was 40 Oct. 27.

MARRIED

Richard Austen Butler, 56, British Home Secy. & Conservative Party chrmn., to Mrs. Mollie Courtauld, 52, widow of Arctic explorer Augustine Courtauld; Oct. 21 in Ashwell, Hertfordshire (2d for both). [See p. 80A2]

Claude Rains, 70, British-born movie actor, to Hungarian concert pianist Agi Jambor, 50; Nov. 4 in West Chester, Pa. (his 3d, her 2d).

Gregory (Pappy) Boyington, 46, World War II Marine Air ace, to actress Dee Tatum, 33; Oct. 27 in Denver (his 3d, her 2d).

LEADING OCTOBER FILMS

New York Releases

But Not For Me. Clark Gable as aging theatrical producer suddenly enamored of young secretary. Screenplay by John Michael Hayes. Directed by Walter Land. Produced by William Perlberg & Geo. Seaton for Paramount. With Carroll Baker, Lilli Palmer, Lee J. Cobb, Thomas Gomez. Oct. 2.

Career. Trials of young, would-be actor. Screenplay by James Lee from his own novel. Directed by Joseph Anthony. Produced by Hal Wallis for Paramount. With Anthony Franciosa, Dean Martin, Shirley MacLaine, Carolyn Jones. Oct. 8.

The Last Angry Man. Paul Muni as irascible Brooklyn physician almost talked into appearing on TV series. Screenplay by Gerald Greene based on his own novel. Directed by Daniel Mann. Produced by Fred Kohlmar for Columbia. With David Wayne, Betsy Palmer, Luther Adler, Nancy R. Pollack, Claudia McNeill. Oct. 22.

Libel. Identity of British baronet is questioned by ex-POW. Screenplay by Anatole de Grunewald & Karl Tunberg. Based on Edw. Wooll's play. Directed by Anthony Asquith. Produced by de Grunewald for MGM. With Dirk Bogarde, Paul Massie, Olivia De Haviland, Robt. Morley, Wilfrid Hyde White. Oct. 23.

The Lovers. French-language drama in which bored wife of country editor has brief love affair with young archeologist. Written & directed by Louis Malle. Based on Dominique-Vivant's novel "Point de Lendemain." Produced by Nouvelles Editions des Films. With Jean Moreau, Alain Cuny, José-Luis de Villalonga. Oct. 26.

The Mouse That Roared. Ruritanian country declares war on U.S. in hope of losing & getting post-war aid but wins instead. Screenplay by Roger McDouglass & Stanley Mann from Leonard Wibberly's novel. Directed by Jack Arnold. Produced by Walter Shenson for Columbia. With Peter Sellers, Jean Seberg, David Kossoff, William Hartnell. Oct. 26.

Odds Against Tomorrow. Hold-up trio beset by racial prejudice. Screenplay by John G. Killens. Based on Wm. P. McGivern's book. Directed & produced by Robt. Wise for United Artists. With Harry Belafonte, Robt. Ryan, Shelley Winters, Ed Begley, Gloria Grahame, Kim Hamilton. Oct. 15.

Pillow Talk. Doris Day & Rock Hudson as N.Y. residents who share party line. Screenplay by Stanley Shapiro & Maurice Richlin. Directed by Michael Gordon. Produced by Ross Hunter & Martin Melcher for Universal-Intl. With Thelma Ritter, Tony Randall, Nick Adams, Julia Meade, Allen Jenkins, Marcel Dalio. Oct. 6.

A Summer Place. Young lovers who married unsuitable mates are united after 20 years. Screenplay written, directed & produced by Delmar Daves. Based on Sloan Wilson's novel. Presented by Warner Bros. With Dorothy McGuire, Richard Egan, Sandra Dee, Arthur Kennedy, Troy Donohue. Oct. 22.

They Came to Cordura. Officer tries to bring 5 raffish Mexican Border War veterans back to U.S. to accept valor medals that none want. Screenplay by Ivan Moffat & Robt. Rossen. Based on Glendon Swarthout's novel. Directed by Rossen. Produced by Wm. Goetz for Columbia. With Gary Cooper, Van Heflin, Rita Hayworth, Tab Hunter, Richard Conte, Michael Callan, Dick York. Oct. 21.